



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Report from La Guaira—Quarantine against Trinidad on account of plague.*

Consul Moffat reports, June 12:

On account of cases of bubonic plague reported as existing on the island of Trinidad, British West Indies, the Government of Venezuela has issued instructions dated June 10, 1907, as follows:

"On account of official notice received from the consul of Venezuela in Trinidad, that the authorities of Trinidad have discovered cases of bubonic plague, and with the object of preventing the invasion into Venezuela of the epidemic referred to, the President of the Republic decrees that from this date, all communication between Venezuela and the island of Trinidad will be completely closed. This resolution is to be communicated to all the authorities required to enforce it, and the consul of the Republic in Trinidad is ordered not to give bills to vessels of any description from that island for Venezuela."

As Trinidad is very near the northeastern coast of Venezuela, it is possible that in case of a spread of the disease in Trinidad persons may secretly leave that island by means of small boats and effect a landing in Venezuela near either Carupano or Pampatar, and from there come to this port by steamships that have not entered at Trinidad.

Anticipating such a possibility, I have requested the agents of the Red "D" Line (American) to exercise all possible care in accepting passengers who are unknown or can not be satisfactorily identified desiring to take passage for Porto Rico or New York.

The authorities here are greatly concerned over the possibility of the disease being brought into this country, and it appears that every precaution will be taken to prevent its reaching the mainland.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane*.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 132,468. Total number of deaths, 99, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 2, and plague 1.

Month of April, 1907. Total number of deaths, 126, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 5, plague 2, and 12 from tuberculosis.

AZORES—*St. Michaels*.—Four months ended April 30, 1907. Estimated population, 127,566. Deaths from contagious diseases were reported as follows: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, measles 22, and 17 from whooping cough.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths, 89, including enteric fever 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

*Niagara Falls*.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 8,500. Total number of deaths, 9, including 2 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1907. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 139, including measles 3, and 16 from tuberculosis.